


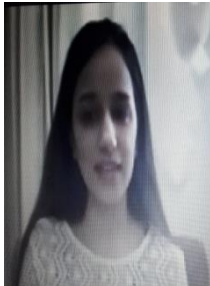


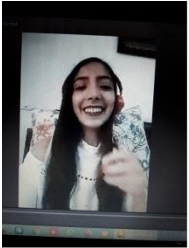

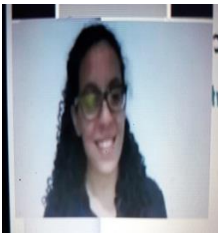



**Graduation Projects of the Faculty of Management Sciences**  
**Related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**  
**(Academic years 2018/2019 – 2019/2020)**


Names of students in project	Title of project	Title of SDG	Abstract	Semester/Year and Images of teams
1) Heidy Nasser 2) Nadeen Sherif Eladawy	Determinants of National Savings in Egypt and Tunisia: A Panel Data Analysis	Decent work and economic growth	<p>The general objective of this paper is to examine the main determinants that lead to the reduction of the national savings ratio in Egypt and Tunisia starting 2008. By conducting a panel data analysis comprising the time series data on the two countries starting 1991 till 2018, our research will investigate the effect of the independent variables- inflation rate, population growth, GDP/capita, unemployment rate, primary school enrollment, life expectancy, real interest rate and consumption level on the dependent variable which is the national savings rate in Egypt and Tunisia. Moreover, the effect of the Arab Spring Revolution of 2011 in Egypt and Tunisia is tested. We also attempt to empirically verify our models using data from the World Bank's World Development Indicators, Human development index, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), in addition to other minor sources. Moreover, the study will be supported using econometric models done through statistical program E-Views. The results concluded that real interest rate and life expectancy are insignificant variables, but that a positive and significant relationship exists between gross domestic savings and each of inflation, GDP/capita and tax revenue in the short run. On the other hand, a negative significant relationship between gross domestic savings and each of dependency rate, unemployment, primary school enrollment and the dummy variable representing the Arab Spring Revolution in the short run. However, in the long run unemployment rate was the only significant positive relationship with the gross domestic</p>	<p>Fall 2019</p>  

			savings. Lastly, according to the results, we are aiming to provide better insights to the government regarding how to increase or improve the savings ratio in Egypt and Tunisia in order to enhance their economic performance.	
1) Aisha Mohamed Khaled 2) Caroline Emad Naguib	Assessing the Impact of Egypt's Rising Public Debt on its Economic Growth: 1970-2018	Decent work and economic growth	The thrust of this study was to analyze the impact of Public debt on Egypt's economic growth using autoregressive distributed lag model (ARDL) from 1977 to 2018. In order to attain this objective, relevant time-series secondary data were collected from The World Bank using the following variables: Economic growth (Gross Domestic Product), Public Debt (Debt service), Investment (FDI), unemployment, and inflation. Whereas, the study is supported by econometric models carried out by the E-Views statistical program. Moreover, results from the analysis confirm a long run negative relationship between public debt and unemployment and economic growth. But inflation and FDI are insignificant variables in the long run. While in the short term there was a positive significant relationship between FDI and economic growth and a negative significant relationship between both public debt and unemployment on economic growth while inflation was insignificant also in the short run. Thus, the results further confirm the presence of debt overhang in Egypt. In order to ensure a sustainable Public debt path to promote economic growth, effective debt management policies and strategies aiming at reducing costs and the risks associated with Public debt are required. The government needs a public debt law to ratify any borrowing requirements. This will help to ensure that all government borrowings are targeted at financing high-profit projects, which will result in a massive increase in private investment and ensure fiscal sustainability.	Spring 2020  Defense was done online through Zoom due to COVID19    
1) Sameha Nassar	The Role of	Decent work and	The key purpose of this paper is to investigate the relationship between remittances and	Spring 2020

<p>Riad 2) Salma Mohamed Abdelsalam</p>	<p>Remittances on Economic Growth in Some Selected MENA Countries: 2007-2018</p>	<p>economic growth</p>	<p>economic growth in some selected MENA countries during the time period 2007-2018 through conducting panel data analysis on the selected MENA countries starting 2007 till 2018. Our research includes personal remittances as a percentage of GDP, real interest rate, inflation rate, and gross capital formation as our independent variables to examine their effect on our dependent variable which is the GDP growth rate. The econometric models supporting our study is conducted through statistical program E-Views employing data from the World Bank's World Development Indicators, in addition to some minor sources. Our results confirmed that all four variables are significant variables, as there exists a positive significant relationship between both of remittances and gross capital formation with GDP growth rate, while on the other hand exists a negative significant relationship between GDP growth rate and each of real interest rate and inflation rate. Finally, in accordance with our results, we aim to offer some policy recommendations in order for the governments of the MENA region to boost their performance economically through efficiently utilizing the personal remittances transfers in the selected MENA countries.</p>	<p>Defense was done online through Zoom due to COVID19</p>  
<p>1) Engy Aly Rashwan 2) Salma Kamal Zanaty</p>	<p>Does Financial Inclusion Influence Economic Growth? Analyzing the Impact of Financial Inclusion on Economic Growth in Some Selected MENA</p>	<p>Decent work and economic growth</p>	<p>This research investigates the impact of financial inclusion on economic growth in MENA by using the data of some selected MENA countries over the period 2006-2018. Nowadays, the financial sector has developed globally and has become a daily routine for people. Basically, the variables used to measure the financial inclusion are, number of automated teller machines, number of borrowers from commercial bank branches, number of commercial bank branches and the domestic credit to private sector and we explore their effect on GDP growth. Additionally, the methodology used to test for the relationships between the variables are panel least square, and ARDL models using the E-views 10 program. Findings revealed</p>	<p>Spring 2020</p> <p>Defense was done online through Zoom due to COVID19</p> 

	Countries: 2009 - 2018		that in the short run, number of ATMs has a positive significant impact on economic growth, number of borrowers has a negative significant impact on economic growth, and number of domestic credit as a percentage of GDP has a negative insignificant impact on GDP growth. However, in the long run, both number of ATMs, and number of borrowers have positive significant impact on GDP growth, while, domestic credit has a negative significant impact on GDP growth in the six selected MENA countries. Accordingly, we recommend that policy makers in MENA countries should increase their efforts to increase people's access to financial institutions and enhance the concept of financial inclusion in their countries as it will boost the GDP growth in their countries and achieve higher living standards to their citizens.	
Merna Nagy	Evaluating the Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Productivity: A Panel Study on the United States and China	<p>1) Decent work and economic growth</p> <p>2) Industry, innovation and infrastructure</p>	Looking back at history, we can see humans have constantly been in quest of the next greatest invention. Innovation is simply an innate human trait. Currently, the primary focus is on the advancement of artificial intelligence and its implementation. Thus, this paper seeks to examine the impact of artificial intelligence on labor productivity. This was done through a panel study on the United States and China, between 1990 till 2019. The econometric model was estimated in order to examine the effects of the independent variables; artificial intelligence, and labor quantity, as well as the control variables; non-AI capital and Research and Development, on the dependent variable labor productivity. The results indicate that in the long run there is a positive relation between labor productivity and artificial intelligence. Additionally, there is a negative relation between labor productivity and both labor quantity and Research and Development. The non-AI capital was found to be insignificant in the long run. Despite the positive relation between labor productivity and artificial intelligence, heavy investments in artificial	<p>Spring 2020</p> <p>Defense was done online through Zoom due to COVID19</p> 

			intelligence are not highly recommended. This is because the topic of artificial intelligence raises plenty of ethical questions that are hard to answer based solely on econometric analysis	
Ahmad Amr Nabil	The Effect of Sukuks Versus Conventional Bonds on Shareholders Wealth in the Gulf Countries	Decent work and economic growth	The general objective of this paper is to examine whether sukuks and conventional bonds have the same effect on shareholders' wealth. By conducting a panel data analysis comprising the time series data on GCC countries starting 2009 till 2017, our research will investigate the effect of free cash flow, firm size, and leverage on the abnormal return. Moreover, the effects of new announcements are analyzed using a market model event study. We also attempt to empirically verify our models using data gathered from Bloomberg. Moreover, the study will be supported using econometric models done through statistical program E-Views. The results concluded that the impact of firm size and free cash flow on abnormal return is not the same. The results agreed with previous literature, which concluded that sukuks and bonds behave in different ways. Lastly, according to the results, we are aiming to provide better insights to the government regarding the benefits for firms to issue sukuks to capture capital from the segment of the market that refuses to invest in interest paying financial instruments. Since the market believes sukuks and bonds to be two different instruments as has been shown in this paper.	Spring 2020  Defense was done online through Zoom due to COVID19  
Ahmad Hazem Elhadary	Analyzing the Impact of Income Inequality on Human Development	Reduced Inequalities	Income inequality has been an underrated issue that affects human development, in any economic reform and development plans, income inequality is not a main focus from any government. In this paper, the researcher is going to discuss how crucial the impact of inequality may be. Also, he is going to discuss other factors that affect human development such as external debt, GDP/capita, economic freedom, and democracy for 70 random countries. The sample of countries this research paper has	Spring 2020  Defense was done online through Zoom due to COVID19.

		<p>included consists of developing and developed countries. Moreover, he is going to analyze the relationship between every variable of the independents: income inequality measured by the GINI index, GDP/Capita, economic freedom measured by the Freedom Index, External Debt, and democracy measured by the Democracy Index and the dependent human development measured by the Human Development Index. The tests proved there is a positive relationship between GDP/Capita, and DI with HDI, and there is a negative relationship between GINI, ED, and FI with HDI.</p>	
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